The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,470.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance ... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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First insertion..... Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
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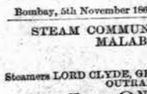
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

March 1870		March.	
Leave Bombay		Leave Galle	
„ Carwar	2	„ Negapatam	11
„ Mangalore	3	„ Madras	14
„ Cannanore	4	„ Coconada	16
„ Calicut	4	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Beypore	4	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Cochin	5	„ Kopalpore	18
„ Tuticorin	6	Arrive Calcutta	20
„ Colombo	7		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherric district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. M. Day, will be despatched on the 21st February, 1870, at noon.

Up.	Feb.	Down.	March.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Bussorah	11
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Mahomerah	14
„ Guadur	1	„ Fao	15
„ Muscat	3	„ Bushire	17
„ Bunder Abbas	4	„ Lingu	18
„ Lingu	5	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Bushire	7	„ Muscat	21
„ Fao	8	„ Guadur	22
„ Mahomerah	8	„ Kurrachee	23
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

The well known First Class Steamer YELOK, E. BAKER, Commander, will leave, on the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Umjunwell,	Malwan,
Rajmachendy,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Cuarter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	6 0	8 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 8

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
Ratnagherry	Sunday.	Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	Ratnaghery	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Bomah Bazaar Street, 14th February, 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Direct Service between Bombay and Trieste via Suez Canal.

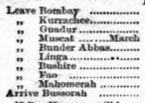
THE new steamer APIS, 1,400 tons and 250 H. P., expected to arrive here about the 21st inst., will have quick despatch for TRIESTE. Cargo also taken for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa. For Freight, &c., apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents.

30 Meadow Street, 16th February 1870.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling at Havre if sufficient inducement offer.)



THE undermentioned First Class Screw Steamers will be despatched in the following order:—

STIRLING	762 Tons Register		15th February.
LEITH	937 „	„	28th February.
CALYPSO	1,123 „	„	15th March.
DIDO	1,090 „	„	31st March.

For Freight only apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

3rd February 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Marseilles.

Passage.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements for Overland Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Passengers will have the option, on due notice being given, of landing at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 2 per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 28th February, and will be followed by the ASIE, 1,300 tons, Captain Lafuzelier, to sail about the 20th March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rabattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Bompellowy will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Fine A I Iron Ship SILIEVE DONARD has nearly engaged two-thirds of her CARGO, will have quick despatch. She has been docked and cleaned her bottom. For Freight apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship JORAWUR, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Wingate without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 15th February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thomson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for the ship Fleur de Lis.

7th February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship TYTHONUS, from Liverpool, are requested to send off BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Cheen, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Cheen will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Agents for the Captain and Owners of the ship Tythonus.

Bombay, 9th February 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

THE Steamer NUBIA (2035 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL early in next month. For Freight apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th February 1870.

N. B.—The Nubia will steam with one engine, and is expected to make the voyage in about 35 days.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. SUMATRA, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. TANJORE, from Southampton, 22nd January.
„ PERA, from Marseilles, 26th January.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
„ SYRIA, from Southampton, 17th January.
„ IBERIAN, from Liverpool, 15th January.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th February 1870.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—Mr. Serjeant Atkinson's LECTURE on the Pedigree of our Royal Family will be resumed, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on THURSDAY next, at six o'clock. Note—The same Tickets re-admit.

21st February 1870.

NOTICE.—His Royal Highness PRINCE ALFRED, DUKE of EDINBURGH, being about to visit Bombay on or after the 9th March, it is hoped that all loyal persons will illuminate their houses during the Evening on the night His Royal Highness will proceed through the town.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner, Chairman, Reception Committee.

NOTIFICATION.—H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S VISIT to BOMBAY.—The Municipal Commissioner trusts that all House Owners will exert themselves to make the streets clean and respectable in appearance before His Royal Highness's visit.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner, and President, Reception Committee.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a consignment of superior CHAMPAGNE, "RUBIS" or "GRAND VIN de CABINET," manufactured by the known House of Jacques Goerg & Co., of Chalons.

This is the second consignment we received after a lapse of four years, the first consignment was universally approved. Price per doz. quarts Rs. 36.

Also few cases of celebrated Champagne by Dinet Prenvrel and fils, a Avize Prize Medaille d' or at the Exposition of 1865.

Price per doz. quarts Rs. 36.
„ „ „ pints „ 18.

Tamarind Lane, No. 6. B. N. FRAMJEE & Co.

HARVEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

FIRST PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY 1870.

GRAND HIPPODROME ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. Harvey has the honour to announce a Series of EQUESTRIAN, ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES,
Introducing for the first time
TO THE INDIAN PUBLIC
The following eminent Equestrian Artistes:
MADAME HENRIQUES,
Premier Equestrienne from
THE CIRQUE IMPERIAL.
Mr. FRANK STEBBIN
and his Wonderful Children,
WILLIE and FRANCIS,
from
ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
Mr. HARRY HENDERSON,
from
HENGLER'S CIRCUS.
THE LUPROIL BROTHERS,
from
THE ALHAMBRA.
Mr. ROBERT HILLIER,
from
HILLIER'S CIRCUS.
Mr. GEORGE PETTINGILL.
Mr. E. WILSON.
Mr. JAMES CHALKER,
CLOWN and JESTER.

A SPLENDID STUD of TRAINED HORSES, INCLUDING
THE GREAT TRICK AND DANCING HORSE
GREY LEG,
Educated by the Renowned Trainer,
SIGNOR HILLIER,
from
ASTLEYS' ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

The above mentioned Artistes will appear under a new and spacious
PAVILION,
Capable of seating three thousand persons, brilliantly illuminated, and with every comfort and convenience.

Family Boxes and Reserved Seats can be engaged from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Box, containing five Chairs	Rs. 20
Reserved Seat in Box	„ 5
Dress Circle	„ 4
Stalls	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Doors open 8-15; commencing 9 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

Equestrian Director ..... Mr. FRANK STEBBIN.
Manager and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. H. HARVEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

MONDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1870.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
And at the request of many friends,
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
Will appear in their
BUDGET OF FUN.

Mons. SEMELADIS and Mrs. DAVE CARSON
Will perform selections from their extensive repertoire of
CLASSICAL MUSIC.

Mr. W. FOUTH
In one of his Humorous Songs.

by request,
DAVE CARSON
Will appear in his living photograph of the
BENGALEE BABOO.

Likewise as
GRANDFATHER BEN,
or
BOMBAY SIXTY YEARS AGO.
Introducing verses on
THE DUKE'S VISIT
THE DEFICIT
INCOME TAX
SMALL CAUSE COURT
SUEZ CANAL
HINDOO WIDOWS
CRAWFORD'S MARKETS
AND SO FORTH
ETCETERA
AND
OTHERWISE.

The Musical Burletta of
THE BONNIE FISHWIFE
Will be produced, supported by
Messrs. RICHARDSON, POLLOCK, HAYGARTH,
and
Mrs. H. RICHARDSON.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 22nd Feb. 1870,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
Concluding with
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mrs. H. RICHARDSON.

IN CHANCERY.—RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 1s. in the £ sterling, will be paid on and after 1st March.

WILL STEEL,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

19 Rampart Row, 21st February 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by HURRIBAI, widow of Vassonjee Hoorjee, late of Porebunder, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the said deceased, within the jurisdiction of the said High Court. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 19th day of February 1870.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that VOZA VAJASUNKER GOWREESUNKER and SONABAI, widow of Marwadee Hajarcemull Chunderbai Soney, have contracted to sell to Marwadee Ballaram Kulliandass, all that piece or parcel of Pucca land with buildings standing thereon, situate at Second Bhoewada Row, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40, and standing in the name of Hajarcemull Chunderbai Soney, and bounded on the east by the house of Bhowen Dewbai, widow, on the west by the house of Coobairbai Hurrukchund, on the north by the sweepers' quarters, and on the south by Bhoewada Second Row. Any and all persons having any claim or lien on the said premises, by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned, within 14 days from the day hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 19th February 1870.

MANISTY & HURRELL,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

HOUSEHOLD SOAP
FOR THE BATH OR TOILET.
Prepared expressly for India by
PEARS AND SON,
Manufacturers for more than fifty years of the celebrated
TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

PERFUMED BAR SOAPS.

Assorted: viz., BROWN WINDSOR, ELDER FLOWER, GLYCERINE, HONEY, LAVENDER, MARSHMALLOW, OATMEAL, ROSE, or SUNFLOWER OIL.

Per 1s. 6d. bars of 1 lb. Per box of 14 bars.
Cash, as. 14; Credit, Rs. 1. Cash, Rs. 11; Credit, Rs. 12-8.

BROWN WINDSOR.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
A very superior quality of this old favourite, per 1s. 6d. packet of 1lb.	1 2	1 4

SCENTED SOAPS IN BOXES,

Of 3 Tablets each; Glycerine, Honey, Lavender, Mallow, or Sunflower, single box	1 2	1 4
Ditto ditto dozen boxes	12 0	13 8
Do do	„ „ pints	„ 15.

MESSES AND HOUSEHOLDERS
will find these Soaps economical, effectually detergent, and agreeable.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the construction of the WURKULLAY BARRIER CANAL. There are two brick tunnels in lengths of 300 and 700 yards respectively. The open cuttings leading up to them consist of 4 sections, respectively 1½, 1, 1, 1 miles in length, with an extreme depth of 60 and a mean of 20 feet. The cubic contents being 13 millions yards more or less.

Contractors competent and willing to tender for the whole or any part of the work can obtain further information by applying to the Chief Engineer, Tavanacore.

BANK of BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE to the PROPRIETORS of the BANK.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the BANK, at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY the 25th instant.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application for payment.

I also give Notice, that for purposes of convenience, the Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

W. RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 10th February 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOGCARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

"Office in the Turf, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

THE BOBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Native Insurance Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1st. To receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, for the year ending 31st October 1869.

2nd. To elect two Directors in lieu of two retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

4th. To take into consideration the propriety of declaring a dividend.

5th. To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.

B N I Co.'s Office, 12th February 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—OIL.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OIL required by the Company for twelve months, from the 1st day of April next. To be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered; the average monthly consumption being about thirty tons of each description.

Sealed tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Oil," and which must specify the rate per cwt. (including all charges) delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of March next.

A sample bottle of Oil must accompany each tender.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 (to be returned to those whose offers are not accepted) must be made by each person tendering, and the persons whose tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and find such further security for the due fulfilment thereof as the Company may demand.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper,
Byculla Store's Office, 14th February 1870.

NOTICES.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. / Retail—Charing-Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton., Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac) Red capsule, „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc, White capsule, „	„ 13 8	„ 8 0
Sauterne, Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0 ...
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0 ...
Charlis, ditto	„ 22 0 ...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, „	„ 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil „	„ 32 0 „ 17 8
Good Sparkling, do.	„ 27 0 „ 14 0
for Ball purposes	

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil.	„ 32 17 8
Moselle. Still, Braunenberger	„ 25 ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 43 17 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	„ 34 ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34 ...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26 14 0
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23 12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 30 0
Sherry, Gubbs seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate	„ 20 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30 0	„ 16 0
Blank seal, a Desert Wine—mature	„ 24 0	„ 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	„ 21
Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, (in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS,
The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	Rs. 22 0
Maraschino di Zara	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or Lisbon.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal.

Magnums in 1 doz. cases, Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts „ in 1 „ „ „ 42 per „
Pints „ in 2 „ „ „ 21 per „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE and SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts Rs. 8 0
Do	„	qts „ 9 0
Do (old)	„	qts „ 10 8
Do	„	pts „ 5 8
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)	„	qts „ 12 0
St. Julien do	„	qts „ 15 0
Do do	„	pts „ 7 8
High Wines from	„	Rs. 14 to 30 0
Sherries from	„	„ 16 to 24 0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars * * *	per doz.	Rs. 30 0
Do 2 do * *	„	„ 25 0
Do 1 do *	„	„ 22 0
Martell's	„	„ 23 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	„	qts „ 30 0
Do do do	„	pts „ 16 0
Old Tom (Swaine & Borde)	„	pts „ 16 0
Whisky (Irish)	„	pts „ 15 8
Maraschino	„	pts „ 18 0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts Rs. 6 0
Do do do	„	pts „ 4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	„	pts „ 5 0
Do do do	„	pts „ 3 4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts Rs. 5 0
Do do	„	pts „ 2 4
Vermouth Nolly Frat	„	pts „ 15 0
Do do	„	pts „ 8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON'S WINES.

	1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. Pints.
CLARETS.		
Medoc Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4	15 0	17 0
St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3	20 0	22 0
St. Julien, ditto No. 2 C	24 0	26 0
St. Estéphe, ditto No. 2 B	30 0	32 0
Margaux, ditto No. 2	36 0	38 0
Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0	42 0
BORDEAUX—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
BURGUNDIES—WHITE.		
Pouilly	25 0	27 0
Chablis	30 0	32 0
BURGUNDIES—RED.		
Beaune	30 0	32 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Ay, Sec	26 0	28 0
Ay, Demi-Sec	33 0	35 0
Extra Dry Sillery Royal	40 0	42 0
Verzenay Imperial	45 0	47 0
(Très Très Sec.)		
Royal Bouzy in half-pts., p. case of 4 doz.	50 0	
Ay, ditto	31 0	
SHERRIES		
Pale Dry Dinner, C. Tovey's No. 3	24 0	
Choice Amontillado	28 0	
Very Soft, Fine, Dry No. 2	32 0	34 0
Very Choice Old Dry No. 1	40 0	42 0
3 Crowns Solera	44 0	46 0
La Perla	50 0	52 0
PORTS.		
Fine Fruity Old, Rich or Dry	30 0	32 0
Choicest Old and Dry	36 0	38 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES.		
Muscat Moselle	36 0	38 0
Dis Rhime der Moselle	40 0	42 0
SPARKLING HOCK.		
Dis Perle des Reins	40 0	42 0
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Fine Pale, Vintage 1865	30 0	
Charles Tovey's No. 1	32 0	
HOLLAND'S GENEVA.		
Per case of 15 squares, Proof Spirit	26 0	
Per case of 13 squares, Proof Spirit	16 0	
BRITISH SPIRITS.		
Old Tom Gin	18 0	
Pure Unsweetened Gin	18 0	

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet, no change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Unm Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
*22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500		10s	Ditto 2nd Rss. Issue	182½
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	299
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
27,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	133
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,500
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land.	1,010
15,000	1,000	625	15-16	Do. New	635
15,000	150	all	Nil	Freve Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
5,000	5,000	4,168	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,000
5,000	2,000	1,458	Nil	Fort Canning	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	755
500	2,500	all	90 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,735
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Bombay United	705
264	500	all	...	Broach Mills	200
200	900	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,040
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,320
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	725
200	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
990	2,500	all	...	Royal	1,240

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,000	1,150	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	550
250	3,500	550	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	495
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,100
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	1,575
200	500	all	33 do.	Do. New	425
500	1,850	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	2,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	9,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,050
300	2,000	1,950	...	Framjii Cowasji Press	850
150	6,000	all	240 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
1900	5,000	2,000	100 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.	700
1,500	1,900	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	220
125	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,900
22	2,700	750	200 p.a.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,450

(Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—2	£20	18.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	220
—	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
—	£ 6	13.19.2	do.	Do.	
—	£10	1,980	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£15	106.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 19.

Davidge, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, from Kamptee.

Healy, Lieutenant, 95th Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Elias, Lieutenant, 95th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Humfrey, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

Blomfield, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Dance, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kamptee.

Hall, Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.

Thoyts, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Elias, Lieutenant, 95th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Mason, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Belgaum.

Preston, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to ——.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Feb. 16.)

Thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with the view of proceeding to Europe on furlough, is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel George Remington Cookson, Cantonment Magistrate of Meerut, with effect from the 20th January, or subsequent date.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Innis Gibbs is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Meerut, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel George Remington Cookson, or until further orders.

Mr. Joseph Smith, B.A., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is placed in charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate of Shahjehanpore, as a temporary arrangement, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hardy Chamberlain, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Rance Khet.

Mr. Maynard Brodhurst, officiating Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Benares, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge of the office from Mr. Henry Barkely Henderson.

Thirty days' subsidiary leave preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough, is granted to Captain Francis Edwin Wiggens, District Superintendent of Police, Benares, with effect from the 1st March, or subsequent date.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clements Thomas Hallett, District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police of the 1st grade, with effect from the 10th November last.

Mr. Horace B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, of the 5th grade, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, with effect from the 20th December last.

Mr. Robert Decy Spedding, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Kirwee, is deputed to conduct the demarcation of the boundary between the district of Banda and Bundelkhund.

Mr. George Adams, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hameerpore, is appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate of the 1st grade at Cawnpore, during the absence of Mr. Spedding, or until further orders.

Surgeon James Alexander Caldwell Hutchinson, M.D., is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Vaccination, Allahabad and Agra Divisions, with effect from the 1st ultimo, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon William Watson, M.B., or until further orders.

Thirty days' subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with the view of proceeding to Europe on leave on medical certificate, is granted to Omesh Chander Dutt, officiating Civil Surgeon of Lullutpore.

Mr. Thomas Burrowes Tracey is appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 1st grade, Agra.

Thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with the view of proceeding to Europe on furlough, has been granted to Assistant Surgeon George William Jamieson, with effect from the 13th February, or subsequent date.

Mr. David Craigie Halkett, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, is transferred in the same capacity to Mozaffernuggur.

Mr. Charles Donovan, Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Mozaffernuggur, is transferred in the same capacity to Joanpore.

Mr. Alexander John Lawrence, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Ghazeepore, is appointed to officiate in the same capacity at Benares, during the deputation of Mr. Maynard Brodhurst, or until further orders.

Mr. Wilton Oldham, LL.D., is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepore, vice Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. John Quinn, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Benares, as a temporary arrangement, from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr. Brodhurst.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH FEBRUARY.

Loaden...	Cotton	£2 0s 0d.	Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
Havre.....	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland ...Steamers		£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Sir J. R. Carmac (s)	Guizelar	Bhownuggur, Feb. 17
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Feb. 16.
	Sumatra (s)	White	Suez, Feb. 6.
	Bulwark	Kelly	Shields, Oct. 16.
	Octavia	Morton	Mauritius, Jan. 14.
	Frederick	Armstrong	Liverpool, Sept. 30.
20	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa, Jan. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Malabar	Godgi	Cochin.
	Candia (s)	Blake	Aden and Suez.
	Ganga (s)	Child	Aden and Judda.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last—

Ship Woosung, Burnet, to Liverpool.

Steamer Tilly, Hanna, to Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last—

Steamer Nubia, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Gogo and Bhownuggur.

Brig Abdool Reyman Hydroos, to Cokanguttanam.

BENGAL

February 16th.

DEPARTURES.—Ships Futhel Reymanny, Lincoln, Redgauntlet, and Barque Empress of India

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—February 12th, Godavery, F S DeGirard, Calcutta. Carnatic, Rhind, London; February 13th, Euphrates, s s, J C Sharp, Bombay, and Nimrod, J Bullock, Bombay.

DEPARTURE—February 12th, Hooghly, ... Coconada, Jacques Scurin. —— Coconada, and Nimrod, J Bullock, Covelong.

ARRIVAL—February 14th, Catherine Holbrook, A C Berlie, Bassein.

DEPARTURE—February 15th, Euphrates, s s, Sharp, Calcutta.

Passengers sailed per Euphrates, s s—For Coconada—Mr A J Dodsen, Dr Reynold, Captain Saleri, Mr Larrence and Mr G Abel.

For Bindipatam—Mr S Young.

For Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Simkins and infant and Miss Woolterton.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WAINWRIGHT—February 18th, at Colaba, Edward Richard John, the beloved infant son of Mrs. and Mr. R. W Wainwright, Inspector of Police, aged one year, two months, and eleven days.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HEWETT—January 25th, at Canonbury, London, Arthur Fitzwilliams, only surviving son of A. F. Hewett, Esq., late of Calcutta, aged 2 years and 1 month.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

THOM—February 12th, at Madras, the wife of George Thom, Esq., M.A., Principal Doveton Protestant College, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHEPHERD—CALDWELL—February 9th, at Elcyengoody, Tinnevelley, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Kearns and the Rev. Dr. Strachan, F. S. Shepherd, Esq., Lieutenant R.E., to Louisa, second daughter of Rev. Dr. Caldwell.

DEATH.

DAVALL—February 10th, at Vepery, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Davall, Apothecary.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1870.

MORE than two months ago we showed the baselessness of the charge that the Bombay Government had been, in any sense, "contumacious" when called upon to carry out the reductions decreed by the gentlemen at Simla last October. Moreover, we showed that the Supreme Government was not in a position to decide how the reductions could be most economically carried out; and further, we asserted that when the Bombay Government proposed to secure a larger saving on current expenditure than the Supreme Government, that body preferred obedience to economy, and refused to permit the accomplishment of a broader and better plan than their own. Ample confirmation of our statements is now in the *Government Gazette*, and all India will be able to judge between the two parties engaged in the controversy. It will be seen that the subordinate Government has been able to put its superfor in the wrong; and that, brought to the test of fact and reason, the policy of centralization, *coûte qui coûte*, reveals itself as alike irrational and wasteful.

By the circular of October 2 the Government of India notified to each Government the share in the reductions on Public Works expenditure which fell to its lot, and, not content with this, proceeded to lay down a broad line of retrenchment for the future, designed to effect a permanent diminution of expense without causing a permanent interruption of improvement. Leaving the so-called extraordinary outlay untouched, the circular proposed to limit the ordinary grant in future years to three millions and three quarters sterling, and practically determined one large item in the budget for 1870-71. All this, except so far as it might influence the local administrations in framing their budgets, was to a great extent beside the question of immediate reductions in the current year. The Secretary to Government D. P. W. would have acted more wisely had he separated immediate from future reductions; had he set forth great alterations of policy in one circular, and in others entered into practical communications with the local Governments in regard to pressing sacrifices believed to be necessary. The programme for the future is very magnificent; but, of course, it disappeared at once before the exigencies of the present. The duel, which we are going to analyze, naturally and inevitably turned upon the best mode of effecting instant diminntions of outlay; and we reserve for another occasion any comments we may feel disposed to offer upon the new policy. After the long digression on general principles, the circular reverts to its proper subject; points out the saving to be effected, admits the inconvenience of the sacrifice, and ends by a general recommendation that needful orders should be issued by each Government for carrying out its share of the reductions. Naturally enough the Bombay Government, having no special indications, asked by telegram whether it might not reduce the outlay by curtailing expenditure on Special Fund Works? The answer was that the orders issued referred to the Ordinary Grant, and that the whole of the twelve and a quarter lakhs must be screwed out of that. To our Government, aware of the facts, the decision was impolitic—it was indeed the offspring of ignorance; wherefore Colonel Kennedy notified to Colonel Strachey that it was impracticable to obtain the whole reduction required in the prescribed way; and in a genial moment the Viceroy replied that "the Government of India would endeavour to comply with any proposals made, provided that necessary financial relief was given." From this telegram it might have been fairly inferred that the Government of India would welcome a scheme of reductions, which, as it was made on a basis of exact knowledge, was more effectively economical than their own mechanical contrivance. As we informed our readers last December the Bombay Government proposed to save several lakhs more than the Supreme Government, and thus obtain a striking diminution of current outlay without "interrupting the progress of improvement." We need not enter into details; the reader can satisfy himself that the plan was judicious by going over the reasons. They plainly show to unprejudiced minds that the ordinary grant would not bear the reduction, and that part of it must be obtained from other sources. A full month elapsed before any answer was vouchsafed. Towards the end of November Colonel Strachey simply telegraphed a request that the Bombay Government should reconsider its orders, and that it should reduce expenditure to the full extent named by the Government of India. On receiving this telegram the Bombay Government instantly replied through the same medium that if the orders were literally executed *every work* throughout the Presidency paid for out of the ordinary grant must be stopped; and asking whether the Supreme arbiters desired that a step so extreme should be taken. The rejoinder came promptly enough, and it was practically this that the extreme step must be taken.

So far telegraphic communication. We now come to the more ample expositions on both sides. In a brief letter dated November 27, the Government of India gratuitously informed the Bombay Government that it could not be exempted from sacrifices similar to those which other Governments were about to make. What odd ideas of a sacrifice Colonel Strachey must have. Here was an administration offering to save, not only the sum demanded, but nearly half as much again, and the generous proposal is characterized as an attempt to evade a sacrifice, to obtain the privilege of exemption! The petulant reproach implies that neither Lord Mayo nor Colonel Strachey understood the facts. That inference is strengthened by the curious paragraph in which the writer describes, as inadmissible, the transfer of charges from the ordinary grant to *the* Loan Fund. We might ask what Loan Fund? He goes on to say that it would be a transfer from revenue to loan, that the charges are such as cannot be paid for out of borrowed money. These are remarkable confessions—*if they were true*, they would show that the money supplied to the Special Fund had been borrowed and not taken from the cash balances. But they are not true, and it is the merest financial jargon to confound a Loan Fund consisting of borrowed money, with a Special Fund consisting of Treasury advances. Being in a thundering mood, the Olympian at the head of the Public Works, in a postscript, actually rebukes the local Government for having, in obedience to orders, spent money on Public Works "in excess of the proportion corresponding to the average monthly sum that was available throughout the year!" Olympus is shocked at an infraction of the rules of proportion which, it is of opinion, virtually entailed a suspension of works without orders from that lofty seat. But, here again, the ignorance of the central deities is marked; for the sum remaining would have enabled our Government to complete many works, and keep up the establishments until the next financial year. The Supreme Secretary, however, has the audacity to say that the inconvenience occasioned by the stoppage was due "not so much to the reduction of the grant, as to the unusual rate of progress in the earlier months of the year." Surely this is mere "argyfying" and cannot be intended for anything else; since it implies the comical idea that local governments are to limit their spendings in anticipation of probable reductions rendered imperative by the financial blunders of the central office! Somewhat alarmed, however, as the facts brought out by its obstinacy become more apparent to the Olympian mind, the great Secretary suggests a device. Virtue descends from stilts and looks awfully commonplace on the level ground. "I am to suggest," writes High Principle, so indignant a short time before at the bare thought of loans—"I am to suggest that possibly some arrangements might be made with contractors to continue some of the urgent works, on a more or less reduced scale, any further payments being deferred until next year." The answer of the Bombay Government is dignified and overwhelming. After saying that, even if the suggestion could be adopted, it came too late, the writer of the letter goes on thus—"but I am directed to add that, under any circumstances, this Government would have hesitated, on its own motion, to adopt a course which might lead to considerable embarrassment, and which, by anticipating the ensuing year's grant, appears *virtually to amount to borrowing from contractors* for the completion of works." A retort which High Principle may find it impossible to digest.

Now, we ask, whether this correspondence does not form an argument against that centralization of finance which is still the fashion? What do we see? Colonel Strachey, sitting at his desk, hundreds of miles away, and insisting that he knows more of the exigencies of the Bombay Presidency than those who are on the spot and actually dealing every day with the works on which the remote governing power has resolved to make an experiment! What would be thought of a physician who insisted that he could understand and prescribe for a patient, when hundreds of miles stretched between them, better than another equally competent physician who lived next door? Then look at the miserable shifts to which the Supreme Government is reduced in order to make out the semblance of a justification. The real truth is that the public interest has been sacrificed to the pride of the Supreme Government; that this exalted body has prevented the Bombay Government from saving at least five lakhs in addition to the twelve and a quarter originally suggested; has rendered the saving of the twelve and a quarter more than doubtful; and has inflicted very serious losses upon the common treasury, by abruptly stopping progress in works, and breaking up establishments not to be replaced without cost. That is the net result of ultra-centralization as manifested in the contents of this remarkable correspondence. The moral fall from a tone of high rebuke to that of a low suggestion of borrowing from contractors, is not less marked; but until the system is reformed we can never hope to see an end of waste, dignified by the name of retrenchment, nor look for a cessation of those falls which are proverbially preceded by pride.

THE 77th Regiment was to leave Agra last Friday by rail *en route* to England *via* Bombay.

THE mail which arrived on Saturday was to bring the India Office despatch on Army reductions.

THE GREAT EASTERN'S PROGRESS.

THE following is Saturday's report:—Latitude 16 deg. 32 min. N., Longitude 62 deg. 45 min. E. All going well. Run since yesterday, 128 miles. Yesterday's report is as follows:—Sunday, Noon:—Lat. 16 deg. 7 min. N., Long. 60 deg. 33 min. E. Distance run since noon yesterday, 130 knots. All going well.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 4TH FEB.

The ship Bedfordshire, drawing 16½ feet, has passed through the Suez Canal.

LONDON, 7TH FEB.

Advices from Canada state that the Red River rebellion is subsiding.

French and English delegates have been appointed sold connection (sic.)

M. Rochefort refuses to surrender to the judgment of the Court. The Ministry have consequently ordered his arrest.

OBITUARY.

In the obituary of the week the names of General Sir C. A. Windham and Marshall Regnault appear.

ARREST OF M. ROCHEFORT.

LONDON, 8TH FEB.

The Corps Legislatif have rejected, by 191 votes against 45, a motion that the arrest of M. Rochefort should be deferred until the close of the Session.

M. Rochefort was arrested last night as he was about to attend a public meeting. He made no resistance. The meeting afterwards dispersed. During the night attempts were made to erect barricades by upsetting omnibuses and carriages, but the police dispersed the rioters. No disorder occurred in the Boulevards.

MR. FORSTER'S EDUCATIONAL BILL.

LONDON, 17TH FEB.

Mr. Forster's Educational Bill divides England into districts, and will not interfere in those places where education is already sufficient for present requirements. It makes Government grants to schools of all denominations on condition of attaining a certain degree of efficiency, and of admitting the conscience clause and Government inspection. Districts must be supplied with schools by local compulsory taxation, under local management, be supplemented by Government grants, and be subject to a central supervision and inspection. School fees will be generally retained, but free admission will be granted to the destitute. The bill empowers school boards to frame bye-laws, and to compel the attendance of children between the ages of five and twelve.

The second reading of the bill is fixed for the 14th March.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

RENEWED HOSTILITIES THREATENING IN NEWZEALAND.

GALE, 20TH FEB., 9-54 A.M.

THE steamer Geelong has arrived; she left from Sydney on January 29, Melbourne on 1st, and King George's Sound on 7th February.

The aspect of affairs in New Zealand is again threatening. It is stated that 200 King natives have cautioned Major Kemp, who had arrived at the Waikato boundary in pursuit of Te Koati, not to enter the king's territory. A collision between the two parties is imminent. Te Koati is supposed to be at Tokongatamuta. A large number of Kingites is assembled there, with what object is uncertain.

Coffee, moderate demand. Sugar, market active. Metals, dull. Rice, market depressed. Patna, quoted at £20 to £21.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 19th February—H. M. S. Sir John Lawrence arrived from Bombay this evening.

GALLE, 20th February—Mail steamer from Australia signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th—Cable communication perfect to Fao: Turkish line right to Pera Persian line, state unknown. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 18th February, 10 P.M., via Russia, 18th February, 3-15 P.M. Service; 10th February 2 P.M., private.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 28TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, Captain C. A. White, arrived about mid-day on Saturday with the English mail of January 28th. She left Suez on the 6th inst. at 2 P.M., and Aden on the 11th inst. at 8-15 P.M. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton—Mr G Taylor, Mr W Turner, Mr J Roberts, Mrs Auckland, Mr H Cooke, Mr J Leyland, Mr G Becse, Mr W Hoggins, Mr B Blair, Mr P Browne, Mr D Walmsley, Mr G Whitson, Mr W Whitson, Mr Hewett, Mr Hewett, junior, Mrs Bradford and ayah, Captain and Mrs Graham, Major Lacy, Captain J B Horne, Mrs M A Hart, Mr and Mrs Cunningham, Mr D J Jameson, Ensign McCausland, Miss Sands, Mrs W H Adley, Mrs F A Monteith, Mrs T Vibart's ayah, and Mr Harvey.

From Marseilles—Mr Hooper, Major McAndrew, Dr and Mrs Crocker, Major Melville, Major Graeme, Mr W Maitland, Colonel Brown, Mr T G Smith, Major and Mrs Hassard, Mr Forrester-Mills, Marie Besson, and Monsr. Maiffe.

From Suez—Mr and Mrs Weston, Mr Ford, Mr Leighton, and Mr White.

The Sumatra exchanged signals with the P. & O. ships Hindustan and Baroda on the 8th February, and the steamer Leverington, bound to Bombay, the same day; passed the steamer Brazilian on the 11th inst. about 50 miles west of Aden. The steamer Shan-tung was at Aden when the Sumatra left. Exchanged signals with one of H. M.'s troop-ships, supposed to be the Jumna, at 4 P.M. Feb. 17th. Also saw several strange steamers, names not known.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 28TH JANUARY.

A REPORT issued this week by the directors of Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited), bears so directly on much that I have written in many previous letters, that I cannot resist giving your readers the particulars of it. Over and over again, at the risk I daresay of wearying those who honoured my lucubrations with a perusal, I mentioned what the effect of the Government purchase of the English telegraphs would be on the various companies, particularly on Reuter's. So far back as a year and a half ago, when the shares of this company stood in the market at about £40 each, I stated that, on the best authority I had been assured, they were intrinsically worth double that amount. In the summer of 1868, Reuter himself, after the evidence had been taken before the Parliamentary committee, observed that the shares were worth between £80 and £90. After the session was over and the discussion had been partly forgotten, the shares fell from about £60 to £47 each, and so remained while the arguments before the umpire appointed to arbitrate were being carried on. Then they began to creep up slowly, till the amount of award—£726,000—was published, when they rose to about £65. From this they gradually crept up about £10 more, at which they remained till last week. The report which has now been issued is in anticipation of the general meeting, which was held to-day, and which I need hardly say adopted the document with enthusiasm. Its leading recommendations I refer to the disposal of the Government money after paying the liabilities—only about £10,000—fairly chargeable against the amount under the provisions of the Telegraphs Act. First of all the directors propose to remunerate for special services rendered to the company. They recommend that £1,000 be given to Mr. Vernon Harcourt, their senior counsel; £2,000 to Mr. G. G. Bampas, their solicitor; £750 to Mr. F. J. Griffiths, their secretary; £2,500 to certain other persons whose services have been of value in reference to the concession and in promotion of the interests of the company, and £5,000 to Mr. Reuter himself. Lastly, with a touch of natural modesty that is quite inimitable, they say that it has been suggested that a sum of £4,000 should be divided among themselves, and "they will be happy to receive this amount should it be your pleasure," kind gentlemen, to award it. Then for the grand residue of the £726,000. At this point one's mouth begins to water. The directors propose that £17 per share with £60 bonus, total £77 per share, be returned to the shareholders; that the present capital of the company be reduced to £80,000 in 10,000 shares of £8 each; and that 9,000 of these shares be substituted for the existing 9,000 shares, leaving 1,000 shares unallotted as at present, every shareholder receiving a paid up share of £8, in addition to the cash payment of £77 per share; and, finally, that £7,000 be retained as working capital for carrying on the business. In other words, each original share is now worth £85, assuming of course that the shares of the remodelled company will not drop to a discount, a thing which I will make bold to affirm is not likely to take place. Thus Mr. Julius Reuter's anticipations are verified to the letter, and when that astute Israelite said in July 1868 that his shares were intrinsically worth between £80 and £90, he proved that the gift of second sight is not peculiar to the region of the Grampians. Altogether I know of few more remarkable incidents than this history of Reuter's company. Never surely were cards more cleverly handled and the odd trick more dexterously secured. Reuter arranged an extension of his concession from the King of Hanover and then from the King of Prussia, just in the nick of time; the neglect of the English Government in going too far without having estimated the importance of that concession for intercourse with the Continent gave him his opportunity, and the time of year (almost the close of the session), Mr. Scudamore's embarrassment, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt's fluent tongue accomplished the rest. To make the moral complete, I should add that the unapproachable Julius holds, it is understood, 3,000 of the shares himself, so that he nets by the transaction almost a quarter of a million sterling—to say nothing of the £5,000 which he has magnanimously agreed to take as a "recognition of his talents and exertion." After this who shall say that plump little *bonnes-bouches* are not picked up by the early bird in modern London?

As regards the future business to be carried on by the company, the report states that the directors have, after intricate and protracted negotiations, entered into arrangements with influential parties on the Continent calculated considerably to extend and develope the business and to reduce the expenditure. The reduction of the capital, necessitated by the sale of the Norderney cable to the Government, is favourable to the new efforts Reuter and his fellow directors may now make, as a very moderate profit will pay a sufficient dividend. By and bye we shall have competition no doubt, but as yet there is hardly any show of that which has so long been threatened, and I am prepared to see the company for a long time to come hold a leading position.

The board of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta Telegraph Company have addressed a letter to the shareholders, accompanying the circular for the final call on the shares, to the effect that a change in the point of departure of the cable on the English coast has been determined upon. It appears their engineers have advised the directors to land the shore end at Portheurno, a small bay near Penzance, instead of at Falmouth, the sandy bottom and absolute freedom from either fishing vessels, rocks, or anchorage at the former spot adding greatly to the security of the cable, and the board have adopted the suggestion. This alteration is entirely within the powers of the company as defined by their articles of association, but at the same time it is thought best to communicate the circumstance to the shareholders.

An announcement has been made that Sir Robert Carden, chairman of the Metropolitan Bank, and Admiral Sir William Wiseman have consented to act as two of the trustees of the New Albert Life Assurance Company (Limited), in whose names 80 per cent. of all premiums received are to be invested, and are to be used only to meet death claims. I am not certain whether this refers to the proposed re-constrution scheme, of which Mr. Thomson of the Agra Bank has taken charge. I imagine not, and that it relates to a totally different and much less promising scheme inaugurated by a firm of solicitors, a scheme which though a good deal advertised and City-articled will, I am convinced, prove a failure. Indeed I greatly doubt the success of any such scheme now.

As confirmatory to some extent of a passage in my last letter about the limited influence which the Austrian trade through Trieste would have on the fortunes of the Suez Canal, I may mention a paragraph which has appeared this week in one of the money articles here. It states that the Austrian Lloyds had decided on the steamer Apis of their line making the pioneer voyage from Trieste to Bombay in the course of the present month, but that, despite the reduction of freights offered, there has as yet, with the exception of a few sample parcels, been not the slightest indication of any shipments of merchandize from Austria to India, and the administration has now been compelled to announce that unless greater activity is shown by the Chambers of Commerce, or the industrial classes, they will be under the necessity of abandoning the project altogether. In other respects, too, the circumstances are unfavourable for much commercial development of enterprize in Austria. The effects of the Vienna money panic are not yet over, and a good many failures are constantly occurring.

Lange, the London representative of the Canal Company, has sent to the *Daily Telegraph* an extract from the log of the steamer Asia, the first vessel, he says, which has returned from Bombay to Marseilles by Suez. She left your port on Christmas-day; arrived at Suez entrance of the canal on the 8th of January at 9 A.M.; reached Port Said the following day, 9th, at 4 P.M.; left on the 10th for Alexandria, where she took in cargo and passengers; left Alexandria on the 13th at 5 P.M. and arrived at Marseilles on the 22nd, all well. He adds that according to the log the Red Sea seems to have been the best part of the passage. But he leaves out what no doubt he has not been told and never will,—viz., the exact profits to the owners from this voyage. It would be specially interesting to know whether, adding to the charges by canal the cost of detention and loading at Alexandria, anything was left to the credit of the ship's account for the voyage. It appears to me that although shipowners may at the first be disposed to make one or two show trips, the real test of the working must be the balance-sheet, and it is to be hoped when some of the first pioneers have returned home with cargoes, we shall be favoured with authentic information on that point.

The new Russian 5 per cent. loan was brought out by Rothschilds on Wednesday, and has proved an enormous success. The first day for receiving applications was yesterday, and I am credibly informed that two millions sterling was then paid in by applicants; the amount representing a capital of forty millions sterling. To-day, to-morrow, and Monday the rush for allotments will continue, and I should not be at all surprised to hear it announced next Tuesday that a hundred millions have been applied for. The total of the loan is £12,000,000, and the price is 88 per cent. Various reasons can be assigned for the extraordinary popularity of this operation. There is plenty of money about for solid investment. Russia has always been rather liked as a punctual and honourable debtor, and Rothschilds stand sponsors to the issue. It is besides cheap, the older Russian stock being 5 or 6 per cent. higher in price than the new one. The influence which Rothschilds can bring to bear through their Continental connections in favour of such an operation is almost unlimited, and the knowledge of this fact tempts the large class of premium hunters to apply for allotments, as it may be taken for certain that a large proportion of the total will be held by permanent investors.

In the telegraph share market the most striking event of the week has been the rise in India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company's shares. A month ago these shares were £31; they are now £57, having risen £11 within the last three days alone. The main impulse to the last advance—for they have been creeping up every week lately—was the issue of a report showing good profits and a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year. The number of shares is 6,982, of £50 each, and £45 paid, so that they now stand at a handsome premium. Mr. John Hengle used to be largely connected with this company, which took over Silver's works at North Woolwich, but I was told two or three months ago that he had got out of it. I should be sorry to think that was the case, and that wiser—I wont say better—men have entered into his labours, for all I hear be true, high as the shares of this company and of its great rival the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company now stand, their intrinsic value is still greater. In a Stock Exchange aspect, however, the speculation in such shares has been overdone, and at any moment a panic fit might throw considerable numbers on the market and precipitate them downwards.

Cotton has been brisk this week, and the accounts from Lancashire generally are good. There have been few arrivals at Liverpool, and the stock is consequently lower under the influence of active buying. I fancy, however, that I see signs of the old dangers re-appearing. About 3 000 operatives at Wigan have struck for an advance of 10 per cent. in their wages, and it is possible that under the pressure of necessity their masters may have to give in. But this is no encouragement to manufacturers to enter into heavy contracts or to resume working at all, and if the movement extends, we shall, to a dead certainty, have the old trouble of unprofitable working with spasmodic efforts at short time. Dearer cotton, too, does not improve matters from the manufacturer's point of view. Again, the heavy sales this week and diminishing stock will tend to encourage speculation in the raw material. My belief is, that at this moment a very slight impulse indeed would send up cotton at the rate witnessed two years ago, when everybody waking from a lethargy ran stark-mad from sheer love of novelty.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 28TH JANUARY.

THERE is a leading article in to-day's *Times* on "State Aid to Emigration," which, for merciless directness of logic, is worthy of Mr. Lowe. After scoffing at the "confused socialism" of the worthy people who hold Emigration meetings at the Mansion House, and showing how inadequate and futile are the proposals made by the Colonists and their sympathizers in this country to avert the evils that really threaten English society, the writer says—"The suggestion that the state is bound to find work for all, either here or elsewhere, must make men search the foundations of such an imputed duty. There is, in truth, no bottom to it. If the state has to find work so may it find food, lodging, education, amusement, until we are landed in a purely Communistic society." This may seem a hard creed to people who have eyes only for the suffering of to-day, and who say, with the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "Oh! never mind what may be the ultimate outcome of our policy, so long as we give immediate relief to urgent distress." The writer in *The Times* points out that on this principle we may advocate the indiscriminate giving of alms, which is one of the most certain means of encouraging the spread of beggary. What guarantee have we that state-aided emigration on the largest scale would relieve the labour market and check pau

compelled by serious illness to leave for Europe.—*Bombay Guardian.*

We are hapy to mention the arrival of the Rev. Dr. Jardine, missionary of the Established Church of Scotland, to take the place of the Rev. C. I. Cameron, who was constrained by ill-health to leave us in April last.—*Ibid.*

The Laying of the Cable.—At some distance from our coast there is a submarine Ghaut where the cable plunges into a lower Concan. We must wait till the reporters are heard from before we obtain particulars of this and other matters.—*Ibid.*

The impression having got abroad that the Rev. J. Gillett, late Baptist Missionary in Poona, was about to become connected with the Church Missionary Society, we have been requested to state that 'there is not the slightest foundation for such a report.' We understand that Mr. Gillett is likely to be ordained by the Bishop of Bombay as a Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and that there is a probability of his having charge of St. Peter's, Mazagon, the Rev. Mr. Cooper having been obliged by ill-health to leave India.—*Ibid.*

Brigadier-General Beale has been posted to the Ahmednuggur Brigade.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 14.

Thomas Cooper, a catechist, who was committed by the City Magistrate for the Sessions some time ago, for forgery and cheating, was sentenced by Judge Widdicombe, on the 14th instant, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30.—*Sindian*, Feb. 16.

On the morning of the 11th instant, Mr. Maclean, the Assistant Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Office, was robbed of a cash-box containing about five hundred rupees. The robbery was reported at once to the police, but they have not as yet traced the culprits.—*Ibid.*

A Private named Splain of the 21st Fusiliers, an invalid awaiting embarkation for England, committed suicide, while a patient in the depot hospital, on last Sunday morning. The unfortunate man was for some time past under treatment for insanity. On the morning of the 13th, about 4 o'clock, the man on duty, thinking his charge was fast asleep, left his post for a moment, and on his return found him gone. After the lapse of some time the deceased was found hanging to a punkah in one of the empty wards, and quite dead.—*Ibid.*

THE COLUMBIAN.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra brings word from Suez that the Columbian had arrived all right, so that happily, as we anticipated last week, the rumour about her machinery had been groundless.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

On Saturday, Sir Salar Jung, K.C.S.I., visited the Arthur Crawford Markets on the Esplanade. Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, and a number of other European gentlemen received him, and he was highly pleased with the sight. In the evening also he paid a visit to The Tweed, a British ship well known in these parts. In the absence of Captain Stuart, Sir Salar Jung, with his numerous attendants, was received on board, with all due respect, by Mr. Murray, the chief officer, assisted by his brother officers, and conducted all over the vessel. Sir Salar was surprised at seeing the excellent arrangements on board, put numerous questions regar ling the ship and her gear. He left the vessel highly gratified and pleased at seeing so fine a ship as the Tweed.

On Friday afternoon His Excellency drove through the Fort and paid a visit to the High Court. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent were on the Bench at the time, and as the Court was just rising they rose and received His Excellency and then withdrew. At about seven in the evening Sir Salar visited the establishment of Messrs. Watson Sons and Company in Church Gate Street, and a large number of people assembled about the place.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Bulware, Captain Kelly, arrived on Saturday from Shields with a cargo of coal.

The ship Eleutheria, Captain Butchart, arrived on the 18th inst. from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

The ship Frederick, Captain Armstrong, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

The s.s. Gunga, Captain Child, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Juddah with five hundred and seventy-four Muhomedan pilgrims.

The ship Octavia, Captain Bristow, arrived on Saturday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar, and Mesdames Baker and Bristow as passengers.

The s.s. M. S. Elphinstone, Captain Dupuy, arrived on Saturday from Goa with the following passengers:—Mrs. Fagan and two children, one hundred and fifty-one deck passengers, six children, and five infants.

The s.s. Tilly, Captain Hanna, sailed on Saturday for the Malabar Coast with the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Major and Mrs. Mason, Captain J. M. Roche, Captain Robert, R.E. and fourteen deck passengers.

The s.s. Kurrachee, Captain Cottier, arrived on the 18th inst. from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieutenant and Mrs. Healy, Lieutenant and Mrs. Humfrey and three children, Assistant Surgeon Hopkins, fifty-one invalids and time-expired men, eight public followers, and thirty-one deck passengers.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—
United Kingdom, via Turkey, 15th February.
United Kingdom, via Russia, 8th February.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 18th February.
From Alexandria, 17th February.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th February to 8 P.M. of the 20th February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	28 27	25 25
" Calcutta via Agra	25 16	0 23
" Calcutta via Madras	9 27	7 34
" Madras		

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee imperfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—Narsoo, Sudder Bazaar, from Nagpore.
Govuntha Tilloo, from Allepey.
Pimacharee Gulgulee, from Dharwar.
Ramjee Rowjee, Chick Bunder, from Kurrachee.
Bashapa Bhoja, Moorasasett's Chal, Girgaum, from Belgaum.
Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.
Pamchund Oomed at Goochee Chaillee, from Deesa.
Ananth Pundrung Sett, Koombar Tookdy, Kethwady, from Mangalore.
Rampertab Todee, from Calcutta.

THE DINNER AT CALCUTTA TO THE CREW OF THE GALATEA.

Three hundred and sixty-five petty officers and men marched (on Feb. 14) from the ship to the Town Hall at two o'clock where they were received by Mr. Barnefather, and some other members of the committee. Shortly afterwards Sir Richard Temple, Captain Graham Birch, Colonel Jennings, Colonel Barnard, and some other members of the managing committee, as well as Captain Arcaine, and several of the officers of the Galatea arrived, and to the tune of "The Roast Beef of Old England" the men fell to. An excellent dinner was provided by the Great Eastern Hotel Company, and each man was provided with a bottle of beer at dinner, and enough port wine afterwards to drink all toasts. Dinner being over Sir R. Temple proposed the toasts the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family, and the Viceroy, which were all received with loud cheers, and no heeltaps. Then he proposed the health of the petty officers, and Mr. Allen that of the Marines, to which the boatswain and sergeant of marines replied. Sir Richard then gave the officers, crew, and the good ship Galatea for which a gallant tar returned thanks. The boatswain then piped all hands outside to pipes and 'baccy, and the Town Hall was soon closed. At half-past four the games commenced on the Sailors' Play-ground with throwing the cricket ball, and the long race for which 23 started. Lady Mayo arrived on the ground soon after this race, and shortly afterwards Lord Mayo rode up, and the games continued until dark, when Lady Mayo distributed the prizes. It would not do to omit mention of the troupe of Christy Minstrels who took part in every performance as well as their own, and the entertainment to the sailors of the Galatea may be pronounced completely successful.—*Englishman.*

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following alterations in the movements of troops in the annual relief are decided upon—The E. Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery from Deolalee will be brought to Poona as a temporary measure, their proper station will be Deesa. The E. Battery 18th Brigade Artillery, from Sholapoor to Poona. The 7th Foot (1st battalion) three companies from Deolalee to Poona. The 59th Foot from Poona to Mhow and Indore, to relieve the 95th Regiment. The 66th from England to Kurrachee and Hyderabad, head quarters and seven companies will be stationed at Kurrachee, and three companies at Hyderabad. The 88th will remain in the Bengal Presidency and the 89th will remain in England. The 95th head quarters and five companies from Mhow to Bombay, three companies to Poona, and two companies to Asseerghur.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 19.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

Stewards.—Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., T. M. Filgate, Esq., Captain R. S. Liddell, F. H. Souter Esq., C.S.I., A. Crawford, Esq., C.S., F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S., Honorary Secretary.

These races came off on Saturday afternoon on the Flats at Worlee, where a large assemblage of people gathered to see the sport. H.E. the Commander-in-Chief was on the ground, and numerous ladies also were among the spectators—most of them perched on the boxes of their gharries, and a few following the movements of the riders, in a literal sense, on horseback. The afternoon was not unpleasantly warm, and the only *desagrement* was the dust, in going and coming, which would have afforded an interesting study to Professor Tyndall. There was nothing remarkable about the sport, except that three out of the four races were won, "as he liked," by one gentleman, Mr. Seton, who ran in a first class style, and showed no little pluck in entering for three consecutive contests. As usual in steeplechases there were a few falls, but it is consoling to think that no bones were broken. One rider, we were told, did indeed imagine for a moment there was something gone somewhere about his ribs, but we have not heard that his first fear was confirmed.

1st Race.—The Bombay Hunt Cup.—A handicap. Entrance Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 from the fund. For all horses. About two miles of a steeplechase course.

	st. lbs.		
Mr Field's	b a u g Albourne	11 7	Mr Seton ... 1
The Spider's	b a u m Kitty	11 0	Mr Hughes... 2
Mr Willoughby's	g a u g Nugget	11 0	Mr W ... 3

In this race Nugget took the lead at starting and kept it till over the first fence, the other two running together. Kitty afterwards dropped to the rear. Further on the order of procession was reversed—Kitty, Nugget, and Albourne. Shortly, however, Mr. Seton took up the front place, Mr. Hughes trying hard but unsuccessfully to make up to him but falling further behind at every stride. They came home in the order in the card, Albourne an easy winner. It was a good enjoyable contest.

2nd Race.—The Worlee Stakes.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Arabs and country-breds of the 2nd class. Weight for age, and two stone in excess of the W. I. T. Club standard. About 1½ mile of a steeplechase course. To close and name the day before the race.

Mr B's	g a c Blue Peter	9 10	Mr Seton... 1
Mr Warre's	g a h Pantaloon	11 0	Owner ... 2
Moostaffa Khan's	g a h Pilot	11 3	Hastings ... 3

Blue Peter won without difficulty, though Pantaloon was close up at times and ran well. Hastings came down at the second fence, and "concluded," as our American friends would say, to give it up.

3rd Race.—Galloway Plate.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 15 each, with Rs. 100 from the fund. For all Galloways. Weight for inches, and 1½ stone in excess of the W. I. T. Club standard. About 1½ mile of a steeplechase course. To close and name the day before the race.

Mr Sam's	b a g Bantam	10 7	Mr Seton... 1
Mr Lamb's	g a g Yorick	10 7	Mr Willoughby 2
The Nabob's	g a g Nabob	10 0	Mr Hughes... 0
Mr Warre's	g a g Merry Andrew	10 0	Mr S ... 0

Nabob and Merry Andrew were soon out of the race. Mr. S., who rode Merry Andrew for Mr. B., had a fall. Bantam won any way, but Yorick, though a good way behind, worked well. Yorick's rider had the marks of a fall on his dress.

4th Race.—The Hockey Stakes.—Rs. 30 from the fund, with an entrance of Rs. 10. For all Hockey ponies that have been used with the Bombay Hockey Club previous to the 1st January 1870. About ½ mile over hurdles. To be ridden by members of the Club. To close and name the day before the race.

The Spider's	g p Web	Mr R ... 1
Mr G's	b p Peter	Mr S ... 0
Mr G's	b p Punch	Mr G ... 0
Mr S's	g p Swazzlebags	Owner ... 0

The ponies objected to take the hurdles, and were too 'cute to be induced to take them. Getting near, they darted aside with the rapidity their—or their masters'—favourite game requires of them, and went past the hurdle like a shot. The race, therefore, was not a satisfactory one. It was understood that Web won.

NAVIGATION OF THE RED SEA.

Admiralty Notice, dated Jan. 24.

TIDES AND CURRENTS IN THE STRAIT OF JUBAL.

The following observations were made by Captain Henry D. Grant, R. N., while conducting the operations for the recovery of the treasure from the wreck of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Carnatic in December 1869:—*

The rise and fall of the tides on all the banks between Jubal and Shadwan island are much affected by the direction and force of the wind; they range from 4 to 6 feet at full and change.

The direction of the tides (the ebb running to the N. W. and the flood to the S.E.), as shown on the chart of the Strait of Jubal, is correct, but within the distance of 2 miles from the reefs and Shadwan island they are uncertain, setting in towards the reefs and circling round them.

The reef on which the Carnatic was lost is known as the Aboo Nahas, the one to the northwards as the Horse-shoe.

For the space of nearly a month a steady N. W. current was experienced passing southward of Aboo Nahas, and setting westward and northward of the Seaul islands. Captain Alli Suggery of H. H. the Khedive's steam-ship Tor, states that it sets out again north and south of Jubal island.

The strength of this current depends on the age of the moon; and at change it runs about 2 miles an hour. On three occasions, when at anchor for a week or ten days off Aboo Nahas, the vessel was riding with her head to the E.S.E. and a strong N.W. wind blowing the whole time. Strong under currents were found on the north side of the reef.

As the Ashrafi is a first class light, and can be seen clearly when to the southward of all the reefs, with attention to its bearing, and Shadwan island always in sight, no vessel ought to be endangered. Vessels should pass the Ashrafi light-house at a distance of from 1 to 2 miles, and then a course should be shaped to give the Horse-shoe and Aboo Nahas reefs a berth of from 3 to 4 miles.

TELEGRAPH SHIP AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Official notice is given by the Admiralty to Mariners, under date the 21st January 1870, that on or about the 1st day of April 1870, a telegraphic station vessel will be moored by the International Mid-Channel Telegraph Company off the entrance to the English channel, in from 55 to 59 fathoms water, in

Latitude 49° 20' 17 30" N.,
Longitude 6° 17' west of Greenwich.

From the Telegraph vessel—

Bishop Rock lighthouse will bear	N. by E.,	distant 33 miles.
Land's End will bear	N. E. ½ E.,	49 "
Lizard will bear	E. by N. ½ N.,	56 "
Ushant lighthouse will bear S. by E. ½ E.,		70 "

The vessel will be painted black, with the words *Telegraph Ship* in white letters on her sides; she will have three masts, and at the top of the mainmast a large black cone will be hoisted during daytime, and a powerful globular light at night, elevated 30 feet above the sea, which in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 6 miles.

A flare-up light will also be shown every 15 minutes during the night from an hour after sunset to an hour before sunrise.

During foggy weather, day or night, a bell will be rung continuously for half a minute every quarter of an hour, and for the first six months, or until the 1st day of October 1870, a gun will be fired every quarter of an hour, and after that date, every hour.

The Commercial Code of Signals for the use of all Nations, will be used on board, to the exclusion of all other codes, and non other can be noticed.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 23° westerly in 1870.]

This notice will affect the following Admiralty charts:—English channel, 1598 and 2675c; North Atlantic, Nos. 2059 and 2060; British Isles, No. 2; and British Isles to the Mediterranean, No. 1.

* See Admiralty Charts:—Red Sea, Nos. 8 a and 2523; Jubal Strait, No 2838; also sailing directions for the Red Sea, pages 109, and 214 to 219; and directions for the Jubal Strait, page 7.

THE CARNATIC BLOWN UP.

Some time since we reported that Captain Grant had despatched from Suez the necessary staff and materials for blowing up the wreck of the Carnatic. We now learn by the Sumatra which arrived on Saturday that part of the deck of the late Carnatic has been blown up. A portion of the cargo had been recovered in consequence and that had been taken to Suez and there disposed of for behoof of the underwriters.

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER SON.

Thursday, 17th February.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs.)
The Queen *vs.* Raghya Khutya.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Tanna, before Mr. A. Bosanquet, acting Session Judge, Raghya Khutya, aged about twenty-seven years, committed by Mr. C. M. Hogg, full-power magistrate in the district of Tanna, was charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with having murdered his mother Thakee. One day in December accused had drank some toddy and become a ttle intoxicated. He had some words with his mother, and while in a state of ungovernable passion, kicked her in the back and struck her in the stomach, and in consequence of the beating she died in an hour or two. The same day he went to the patel of Malligaum and told him that his mother had been bitten by a snake and had died. The patel saw the body and after a careful examination of it came to the conclusion that the deceased had died from the effects of beating. The accused in his examination before the magistrate admitted that he had caused his mother's death by beating her with his fists and kicking her, and he pleaded in his defence that he was drunk at the time and his mother made him angry by scolding him. The Session Judge remarked that intoxication alleged by the accused was no justification, and he must be presumed to have intended the probable consequence of violently kicking and striking his old mother; but intoxication in this case was a good ground for passing the alternative of transportation for life. The Court, differing from the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, considered the facts found did not constitute the offence of murder, but only culpable homicide amounting to murder, and therefore reduced the sentence to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PEDIGREE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The lecture by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson on "The Pedigree of the Royal family of England" was delivered on Thursday evening in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The audience was small, attributable probably, to the fact of many public meetings elsewhere. Indeed, Dr. Bhau Dajee, the intended chairman, was, for a long time, delayed at one of them, and in the meantime Mr. Dossabhoy Nanabhoy was desired to take the chair.

After explaining the part which he (the learned Serjeant) had taken in getting up the lecture for the three charitable institutions that had been named, he alluded to the absence of some of those who had professed to promote it. The circumstance of there being only *one* English lady and about a dozen European gentlemen present made his words on this subject more significant.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson began the substance of his speech (for it was delivered from beginning to end *extempore*) by remarking on the *nature* and *uses* made in what he called "this Kali age" of the prerogative of birth. He might, he said, before he was done, have to touch upon the law of primogeniture and even upon the so-called divine right of kings; but he would not say much thereon, as it would lead him away from the pedigree in question. It was difficult in a country like England, where the sovereign ruler succeeds to the throne by descent, to separate the individual from the constitutional history. The history of the nation was more or less the history of the sovereign; and *e converso*—" but I will endeavour," said the learned Serjeant, "to do so—I will endeavour to regard Her Majesty as one upon whom the shadow of the Imperial umbrella had never fallen—I will speak of her as I the British law speaks of her, as the first subject of the realm over which she reigns." He then proceeded to deal with persons who affect to despise good breeding, comparing them to the fox in the fable which affected to despise the grapes only because he could not reach them; and then to dispose of some idle tales imputing to Napoleon I. the meanness of doing so. He doubted the truth of these stories, and said few had less reason to do so, for long before he ever "dreamt of making monarchs draw his car," the Buonaparte family were acknowledged to be of "the porcelain clay of human kind." He remarked also that the Buonaparte family were amongst the oldest patrician of the knights (from whom Her Majesty is descended) in their briefs with the Ghibellines, early in the Christian era. Few men, added he, knew the value of such things better than the present Emperor of the French when he assumed the Imperial diadem. Mark! he did not proclaim himself Napoleon the Second but Napoleon the *Third*. His reason was obvious; his policy most profound. Again in every returning fête day of any signal event in the French Empire he turned this circumstance to good account. It was only in April last, when I was in Paris, said the learned Serjeant, that he used these words—"To recall great historical events is to strengthen faith in the future: to do homage to the memory of great men is to acknowledge the most brilliant manifestations of the Divine will. By these and such like means, more than meets the eye, has this far-sighted man established a Napoleonic dynasty on the ruins of one of the oldest families in Europe. Whether this cutting off the sequence of posterity is for the peace of the world is not for us to determine. Time will show. The learned Serjeant then asked—What it is that we do homage to in the prerogative of birth? Answer—Because of its own intrinsic worth. It is not as some speak of it—"The Poetry of rank with its luxuries and its graces," it is a reality, a good thing in itself. It is to a man's own self of infinite use. It is a mode of self-love,

"A feeling from the Godhead caught
To wean from self each sordid thought."

Who would not, he said, be "gentle his condition" if he could? On the other hand, who would not turn with indignant scorn upon the fool or the fanatic who taught the doctrine that "the great Foreman of our race" was a monkey? To show how universal was the homage paid to birth, and why it was so paid, he referred to the use made of it by poets, commanders, religious imposters, usurpers, rebels and others. To illustrate this he quoted the address of Henry V. to his soldiers on the eve of the siege of Harfleur:—

"On! on! ye noblest English!
"Whose blood is fet from fathers of war-proof!
"Fathers, who like so many Alexanders,
"Have, in these parts, from morn till even fought
"And sheathed their swords for lack of argument.
"Dishonour not your Mothers! Now attest
"That those whom you call fathers did beget you;
"Be copy now to men of grosser blood
"And teach them how to fight!"

And from the seige of Harfleur to that of Magdala this appeal has never been made in vain to the British soldier. Again, said he, man does not confine this estimate to his fellow man. It embraces every animal that is fitted for his companionship. He instanced the high blood of the Castilian and Andalusian bull in Spain, and of the Arab horse here and elsewhere. A gentleman, said the learned Serjeant, made use of this expression the other day when speaking of the Arab horse—'The purer his blood, the better his temper,' that was to say, as I understood him, the more free the animal is from vice. This led me to reflect upon the sentiment, and to apply it by analogy to man; can this, said I to myself, be predicated of the animal rational called man? I am certain, said he, that you will all agree with me in this that we, *a priori*, look forward to finding in the most *elite* caste persons of milder, dispositions, and better men in all respects; and in this expectation we are not in the main disappointed. No doubt the world has further from time to time instances of awful depravity from the midst of that high or privileged order such as Nero, Borgia, the Duke of Alva, and—to come nearer to our own time and place—Nana Sahib of Cawnpore barbarity. But these exceptions, awful as they are, only prove the rule. If not let us comfort ourselves with this reflection of our great philosophic poet, Alexander Pope—

"If plagues and earthquakes break not heaven's design,
"Why then a Borgia or a Catiline?

Do not think, added he, in speaking so that I seek to magnify the prerogative of birth or pure blood at the expense of virtue or genius? God forbid! Virtue is the only source as well as the only test of true nobility; and he paid *en passant* the compliment (which called forth rapturous applause) to the private life of Queen Victoria. The learned Serjeant then spoke of the pedigree in the Old and New Testaments, as according to Christian belief, the most interesting, the most instructive, and the most perfect in the world. Next in value to this divine pedigree was that of the temporal Princes, such as Trajan, Alfred the Great, Edward the First, Queen Anne and the good old George III.—the grandfather of our present Queen. Then followed that of the men like Newton, who had

"Shed a lustre o'er the ennobled mind
Stronger than summer noon."

Why should I, said he, in this noble file forget to rank such a man as John Howard, the illustrious philanthropist, still less the men of old, styled martyrs, who laid down their lives for conscience sake—or rather, to secure to their descendants the most inestimable of political privileges, the right of private judgment in matters of religion. I would rather be the son of such a man as Sir Isaac Newton than the descendant of the proudest monarch the world ever saw. The learned Serjeant then read the passage already alluded to from Gibbons, to show that the English had made in this respect as Montesquieu and Voltaire said they always did, the best use of their reason and soil of any people in the wide world. After concluding this general discourse, throughout much interesting and instructive, he entered on the pedigree itself, and brought it down from King Egbert in the Christian year 80 to William the Conqueror in 1066.

The audience was at this point desired to attend again, and with the same tickets of admission, on Tuesday next, when the lecture would be resumed and concluded.

Dr. Bhau Daji at the conclusion rose and paid the learned Serjeant a very high and well deserved compliment and expressed himself much pleased, as did some of the native chiefs now on a visit to Bombay in anticipation of His Royal Highness's arrival.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

Dharwar, 16th February.

The latest telegram to hand from England is of the 1st instant, reporting the Liverpool market dull, and fair Dhollera 9¾d. per lb.

Old cotton has been entirely neglected in the districts since our last, but considerable despatches have been made to Compta for sale.

The excitement for old cotton which was prevailing on the Coast a fortnight since has subsided, and the quotations now are Rs. 300 for Sawginned, Rs. 270 for Compta, f. o. b. Carwar.

Accounts of the new crop continue unfavourable than otherwise, and the second pickings will be still later than was at first anticipated, so that a much smaller quantity of cotton than usual can possibly reach the Coast this year before the rains set in. The first pickings are not more than half completed, and the second pickings will not be commenced this month now at all.

Very few gins have as yet, been set going, and ready cotton can only be procured in driblets, and as these have all been taken up on sample orders, dealers have been able to force rates up to Rs. 334 per candy f. o. b. at which price a small purchase was made a day or two ago.

For March shipment, dealers ask the same price as for ready cotton, as the quantity that will be ready for shipment next month will be very insignificant.

For April shipment, we quote Rs. 320 nominal; but as cuppas is coming in so very slowly, it is difficult to place large orders at any quotation, as dealers fear their inability to deliver in time.

We expect the month of May will be the only busy month for these districts before the rains, and a contract of 200 candies of new Sawginned is reported at Rs. 320, shipment from Carwar 10th May.

The shipments from Compta are as follows:—

	Sawginned.	Compta.
To Bombay from 27th January to 2nd February ... docras.	2,527	581
Previously reported ... "	33,046	14,899
	35,573	15,480
To Carwar from 27th January to 2nd February ... docras.	0	0
Previously reported ... "	2,415	812
	2,415	812
Total docras ...	37,988	16,292

The shipments from Carwar are as follows:—

	Sawginned.		Compta.	
	Bales.	Docras.	Bales.	Docras.
To Europe from 20th January to 8th February ...	0	0	0	0
Previously reported	5,412	0	708	0
	5,412	0	708	0
To Bombay from 20th January to 8th February ...	357	865	0	124
Previously reported	927	5,252	401	1,170
	1,284	6,117	401	1,294
Total ...	6,696	6,117	1,109	1,294

Exchange—the Bank rate remains at 6 annas per cent. discount for 16 days' sight drafts on Bombay.

Robertson Brothers & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

FORT POLICE COURT.—19th February.

(Before J. Connon, Esq.)

Refusing Fare.—Mahomed Jaffer, a boatman, was charged at the instance of Mr. Constable Towers with refusing a legal fare, and was fined five rupees.

Theft.—Antone Marian, a cook, was charged with stealing a bottle of champagne, a bottle of sherry, a bottle of brandy, and five candles, the property of Ritter Molkentaller & Co., and was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

A BOAT RUN DOWN IN THE HARBOUR.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. AND MRS. LESTOCK REID.

On Friday last a Marine Court of Enquiry, consisting of Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate of Police, and Captain J. W. Macnamara, of the P. and O. Company's service office, was held in the Fort Police office to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with a collision which took place in Bombay harbour on the 5th instant, between the steamer Tilly, and a bunder boat belonging to the Customs department, and which resulted in the foundering of the latter. Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Mr. Lestock Reid was first examined by Mr. Hearn, and he deposed—On the 5th instant I was in the Customs bunder boat, and was standing down the harbour towards the Apollo Bunder at half-past five o'clock. We were in open water between four ships. I was seated in the cabin at the time, when the tindal gave the alarm that a steamer was upon us. I heard at the same time a violent crash as if the masts were falling. I rushed out to the cabin door and was immediately struck on the right leg by the bow anchor of the steamer. The steamer struck us about a foot abaft the foremost; I believe it was the stern of the steamer which struck us. She struck us on the starboard side. As the steamer passed us, we shouted for assistance, but no notice was taken of us, and the steamer passed along. Two of my calasees climbed on to the steamer's bow. About five minutes after the collision the boat sank, the starboard side being cut down to the water's edge. No boat came to us at the time from the Tilly, and they appeared to take no notice whatever of us. Two boats came off from a ship close by, which I afterwards learnt was the Athena, and we had scarcely taken our seats in the boats that came to our assistance, when our boat immediately went down. Myself and Mrs. Reid and the tindal and calasees, about twelve persons altogether, were in the boat. No boat came from the Tilly before the bunder boat sunk. A boat came from her about a quarter of an hour after we got on board the Athena. After changing clothes, I went on board the Tilly, which had stopped, and spoke to the captain and the pilot. I asked the pilot how the accident occurred. He said he should be able to make a good case of it. I then spoke to the captain. He said the pilot was sober as he also appeared to be. He also said he had warned him that he was going too near the jubboon of the Athena, and should steer for the main-mast of the Celestial Empire, but he would not heed. I was not aware until I went from the Tilly to the Athena that two of my lascars had climbed up on to the Tilly, and were taken on board the Athena by the Tilly's boat. The wind was from the north-west, moderate breeze and strong ebb tide.

Captain Robert Hutchinson of the merchant ship Athena was next examined. In the course of his evidence he said—At the time of the collision the steamer was half a length clear of the Athena. If the steamer had reversed her engines after she crossed my bow, she would still have run foul of the bunder boats. The Tilly was so close to my jibboom in passing that I should not like to have had my hand between them. The Tilly struck the bunder boat about the foremast on the starboard side and turned her round on to the port bow of the steamer. The bunder boat's yards was carried away by the steamer's gear. The steamer forged ahead and the boat astern. She was going I should say from four and a half to five knots, and from the rate she was going at the time I should say that if she had been stopped at that instant, she would gone twice her length before stopping. She was brought up about two lengths which was partly the result of her anchor being let go. When I caught sight of the bunder boat clear she was settling down rapidly. I manned two boats when the crash was heard and sent them off as soon as I saw the bunder boat sinking. I rescued Mr. and Mrs. Reid about eight lascars. About ten or eleven minutes elapsed between the moment of the collision and the arrival of my boats alongside the bunder boat. The yacht sank at the very moment Mrs. Reid stepped on board my boat, and the calasees pushed into the pinnace, a small boat from the Tilly got to within fifteen or twenty feet of the bunder boat just as she went down. Some five or six minutes after Mrs. Reid got on board my ship, a boat came with the chief officer from the Tilly. It had taken my boat some ten or eleven minutes to row back from the spot where the bunder boat sank. I then went with Mr. Reid some ten minutes afterwards on board the Tilly. She was in charge of a pilot, who was sober. Some conversation took place. The pilot threw the blame on the bunder boat. I remarked that I could not see how the boat could get clear. I told the pilot if he had starboarded his helm below and have gone as close to the Celestial Empire's quarter as he had to my jibboom, he would have avoided the collision altogether.

Mr. Connon addressing Captain Hutchinson at the close of his examination said—"I think I can say for myself and also for my colleague that we consider you acted with great promptitude, humanity and consideration, and deserve thanks for your services."

Captain Hanna was next examined. He deposed—I am master of the steamer Tilly, and hold a master's certificate from the Board of Trade, No. 21,132, dated 4th October 1864. On Saturday the 5th inst., I was starting out of harbour with my steamer about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The steamer was in charge of the pilot, Mr. Shephard. We left our moorings off the Apollo Bunder. As we approached the Athena there was an opening between her and the Celestial Empire, and that appeared to me the most eligible way of getting outside. I think the pilot might have gone a little more to windward so as to get clear of the Athena, but I was standing all the time on the bridge a little about the foremast. I saw the bunder boat just a moment before the accident. We we were just going clear of the Athena, when I caught sight of the bunder boat crossing our boat bow. The bunder boat was hidden before this by quarter of the the Celestial Empire, which was high out of the water, having little cargo in her; and just as we passed under the Celestial Empire's stern, the yacht shot across our bows. She was going rapidly with the wind and tide with her way, and I saw a collision was inevitable. I was less than the Tilly's length when I first caught sight of the yacht. The Tilly's helm was then hard aport, and it was kept so. The collision took place almost immediately after I saw the yacht. I saw the result to the yacht, and I immediately stopped and reversed the engines. The steamer went above about two lengths, having good way on her. The yacht fell astern. I took command of the ship and gave orders to stop and reverse. I had no reason for doing so except to save life. Two boat were lowered as soon as they could possibly be got into the water, and the anchor was let go in order to stop her. I sent the boats off to the assistance of the yacht. The first boat went with the first men that were handy, and the chief officer went with the second boat. I did not know that two calasees got from the yacht on to my steamer till to-day. Our boats did not pick up the people belonging to the yacht, because the Athena's boats were ready first. I did not throw any thing overboard to the people in the yacht, because I was otherwise engaged in seeing that the engines were stopped, and in giving other orders.

The Court adjourned until half-past 2 o'clock to-day.

THE SUPREME AND BOMBAY GOVERNMENTS.

A Supplement to the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 17th, contains a very interesting series of public documents. They are the correspondence between the Supreme and Bombay Governments respecting reductions in the grants for Public Works. Too long for complete reproduction in a newspaper, their purport may be fitly represented by portions, showing the position of the two Governments on this vital subject.

The first paper is the famous Public Works circular sent out from Simla in October, and already before the public. In that circular Bombay was requested to reduce its expenditure for 1869-70, by 12½ lakhs. On receipt of this, the Bombay Government took immediate steps to meet the views of the Indian Government, as the following papers will show:—

Telegram from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Simla; dated 13th October 1869.

Am I right in understanding that it is open to us to effect the reduction of our outlay by curtailing expenditure for works debitable to Bombay Special Fund?

Telegram from Colonel Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; dated 15th October 1869.

Viceroy will be glad if expenditure from Special Fund grant is reduced as much as possible; but the orders issued refer only to the ordinary grant, and the reduction mentioned should be effected exclusively from the latter.

Telegram from Colonel Kennedy, R.E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, to Colonel Strachey, Simla; dated 16th October 1869.

His Excellency has ordered all reductions which have been found possible to be made on expenditure from ordinary grant; but it is absolutely impracticable to obtain the whole reduction required in that way. Despatch by post.

Telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; dated 18th October 1869.

Letter regarding reduction of Public Works expenditure will be awaited. Government of India will endeavour to comply with any proposals made, provided that necessary financial relief is given.

On learning this the Government of Bombay adopted a Resolution on the 19th October, stating that "it was impracticable to meet the whole of the reduction of 12½ lakhs from the Ordinary Grant; but orders should be immediately issued to curtail expenditure to the extent of 7½ lakhs, as specified below." Then follows the Special items, which we need not repeat, and the Resolution terminates by stating that "a transfer to the extent of about 5 lakhs will be hereafter ordered from the Ordinary Grant to the special Fund." At the same time the following letter was sent to the Supreme Government:—

Letter from the Bombay Government to the Government of India, No. 326 A.—2488; dated 19th October 1869.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Public Works Department Circular No. 82, of the 2nd instant, ordering a reduction of the Public Works grant in the present and succeeding years, and also Colonel Strachey's telegram of the 14th idem, directing that the reduction be made exclusively from the ordinary grant, and expressing the wish of His Excellency the Viceroy that the expenditure debitable to the Special Fund be also reduced as much as possible.

2. In reply, I am directed to express to the Government of India the earnest desire of this Government to co-operate, to the utmost extent possible in the curtailment of expenditure, which is, no doubt, under present circumstances necessary.

3. In this view I am desired to say that His Excellency in Council has carefully reviewed the grants under all the heads of the Budget, and has determined on a reduction under the head of "Repairs" of two lakhs, as has been suggested by the Government of India, and he has issued the necessary orders to this effect. I am, however, to remark that His Excellency in Council views with great reluctance any curtailment of outlay under this head, which would have the effect of preventing the proper and efficient maintenance of the different public works in this Presidency, and is quite manifest that, as existing works deteriorate by age, and new ones are brought into existence, the charge for maintenance must be an increased one if due efficiency is to be preserved, or if a large additional outlay, in the long run on renovations and reconstructions is to be avoided. His Excellency in Council would not therefore have proposed the large reduction he has now ordered on this item had it not been absolutely necessary for him to do so, in order to approximate, as regards the ordinary grant, to the figures given by the Government of India in your circular under reference.

4. Under the head "Establishment" a reduction of 1½ lakhs has been ordered, and it is hoped that this may be effected by curtailing temporary establishment which will not be needed with the reduced

dency, debitable to ordinary grant, must be stopped by telegram, and even then it is almost certain that the full amount of saving cannot be effected. Orders are solicited by telegram whether the Government of India desire that this extreme step, which will entail great ultimate loss, shall be taken."

5. Your telegram of 27th November 1869, acknowledging the receipt of the above, intimated the decision of the Government of India that the reduction should be carried out, notwithstanding the information thus communicated. This was confirmed by your letter No. 99 A.G., dated 25th November 1869.

6. As regards the concluding portion of your 2nd para., it is quite true that a small portion of the year's grant only remained when the reduction was made final, but this portion was exactly that which was needed to admit of such works in progress as were nearly finished being completed, or of others being carried on with safety, and without loss and disorganization of establishment until the following year's grant became available.

7. With respect to your 3rd para., I am directed to refer you to paras. 6 and 7 of my letter No. 383A., dated 6th December 1869, and to explain that there is no balance available, after providing for the works proceeding under specific contracts, for the exact fulfilment of the conditions of which the Government is irrevocably (that is, legally) bound, and certain Famine Relief Works now in progress. On the contrary, the liabilities in respect of such works will doubtless make it impossible to return to the Government of India the whole of the sum that has been demanded, and the satisfaction expressed that this Government has found it practicable to give effect to the full reduction of expenditure that was required by the Government of India, will, it is feared, be found to be without foundation.

8. I am also to observe that in your letters Nos. 11 A.B. and 14 A.B., both dated the 11th January 1870 (being replies to references from this Government, whether certain works, on which loss or inconvenience is anticipated on sudden stoppage, should or should not proceed), reference is made to a supposed balance. My reply No. 27A.—1660, dated 22nd January 1870, will have explained to the Government of India that no such means as are apparently counted on are available; and His Excellency in Council, I am to add, finds it difficult to understand how, in the face of the specific statement made in the 7th para. of my No. 383A., above quoted, and in my telegram dated 24th November last, any balance could have been reckoned on by the Government of India.

9. As regards the suggestion that arrangements should be made for deferring payments to contractors until the ensuing official year, His Excellency in Council fears that, in the cases in which it is found practicable to stop contract works, only a very partial relief to the present inconvenience would be obtained by such a measure, now that operations have been suspended, and establishments dismissed; but I am directed to add that, under any circumstances, this Government would have hesitated, on its own responsibility, to adopt a course which might lead to considerable embarrassment, and which, by anticipating the ensuing year's grant, appears virtually to amount to borrowing from contractors for the completion of works.

10. As regards the latter part of your 3rd para., I am to refer you to the applications made in my Nos. 396A. and 626, dated respectively the 20th and 21st December 1869, above referred to, and to my letter No. 961C. W.—2954, dated 22nd December 1869, regarding the Kurrachee Harbour Works. In these communications special applications have been made, but the reply of the Government of India has not been definite, reference having been made to a supposed balance, which has, as above explained, no existence.

11. I am directed to attach a brief statement of the condition of each principal work on suspension.

12. Lastly, in reference to the observations in the last para. of your letter, His Excellency in Council, while he conceives that the publication of the proceedings of His Excellency's Government is strictly within his discretion, for the due exercise of which this Government is responsible, is quite ready to admit that it is his duty to take care that such publication leads to no inconvenience, or embarrassment, and with that view he would, in all cases, hesitate to sanction the publication of proceedings in a matter which would hereafter become the subject of discussion with the Government of India. But His Excellency in Council conceives that the remarks of the Government of India are scarcely applicable to the facts of the present case. In reply to my telegram of the 16th October, in which it was pointed out that it was not possible to obtain the whole reduction required from the Ordinary grant, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council signified, by his telegram dated the 18th idem, that the Government of India would endeavour to comply with any proposals made, provided that the necessary financial relief were given, and as the resolution of Government indicated a total relief equal to the amount required, and was accompanied by my letter of the same date, which proposed a total reduction of nearly 17, in place of the 12½ lakhs required by the Government of India, His Excellency in Council had no reason, in this instance, to think that his proposals could form the subject of discussion with the Government of India.

13. I am to add, in conclusion, that His Excellency in Council now proposes to make public the whole correspondence with the Government of India on this subject.

The documents wind up with a detailed statement of the condition of works suspended in the Bombay Presidency.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 28.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JAN. 28.

21st Regiment of Foot.—Lieut-Gen. Frederick William Hamilton, C.B., to be Col., vice General Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B., deceased.

58th Regiment of Foot.—Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Johnstone Lawrence, K.C.B., to be Col., vice Major-Gen. William Sullivan, C.B., deceased.

106th Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant-General Maurice Barlow from the 3d West India Regiment, to be Colonel, vice General Sir David Capon, K.C.B., deceased.

Royal Horse Guards.—The Hon. William Charles Wentworth-Fitz-William to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Guinness, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Captain Edward Maxwel, Lyte from 61st Foot, to be Captain, vice W. M. Money who exchanges.

5th Lancers.—Major Frederick Walter Carden to be Lieut.-Col., by purchase, vice Brevet-Col. William H. Slade, who retires; Capt. John Chaffey to be Major, by purchase, vice Carden; Lieut. Ludovick Montefiore Carmichael to be Capt., by purchase, vice Chaffey; Assistant-Surgeon William Cherry, from 14th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Alexander Neill, appointed to the Staff.

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. Richard James Caldwell Young, from the 14th Foot, to be Lieut., vice B. Davies, who exchanges.

1st Foot.—Ensign Richard Eaton Banchier to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Philip Lucas, who retires.

3rd Foot.—Ensign George Francis John Lewis Russell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cotter, promoted Captain on half pay, without purchase; Ensign William Henry Wyld to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George William Pochin, who retires.

11th Foot.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Ulick Albert Jennings, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice George William Barroll, appointed to the Staff.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Davies, from 6th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice R. J. C. Young, who exchanges; Staff Assistant-Surgeon James Scanlan, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Cherry, appointed to the 5th Lancers.

57th Foot.—Captain Henry Edward Glass to be Major, without purchase, vice George William Savage, deceased; Lieutenant John Ennis to be Captain, without purchase, vice Glass; Ensign Francis Richard Bergbie to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ennis.

73d Foot.—Captain William Thomas Thompson, from 83rd Foot, to be Captain, vice G. W. Stockburn, who exchanges.

49th Foot.—Major Fanshawe William Gostling to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel C. Adams, made supernumerary on appointment to the command of a brigade in India; Captain and Brevet-Major Richard D. Astley, from Supernumerary List, to be Major, without purchase, vice Gostling.

51st Foot—Lieutenant John Forbes Pinhey to be Captain by purchase, vice Henry Montague Trenchard, who retires; Ensign Brackley Herbert Barrington Kennett, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pinhey.

60th Foot.—Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Friend Kennedy to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel P. B. Roe, made supernumerary on appointment as Adjuant-General, Madras; Major and Brevet-Colonel Sir Edward Fitzgerald Campbell, Bart., from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice Brevet-Colonel Kennedy.

61st Foot.—Captain Wigram Montagu Money, from 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice E. M. Lyte, who exchanges.

66th Foot.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Willian Charles Gasteen, M. B., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

70th Foot.—Lieutenant Charles William Howard to be Captain, by purchase, vice W. Saunders Ford Feneran, who retires; Ensign Robert Henry Johnsten to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Howard.

77th Foot.—Ensign Richard Edward Rowley Martin, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hutchinson, whose promotion, by purchase, on December 15, 1869, has been cancelled.

80th Foot.—Lieutenant Henry William Rudkin, from 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. R. M'Kay, who exchanges.

82nd Foot.—Lieutenant Henry Whalley Nicholson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Henry Dyke Marsh, who retires; Ensign James Brown M'Dougal to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Nicholson.

83rd Foot.—Captain George William Cockburn, from 42nd Foot to be Captain, vice W. T. Thompson, who exchanges.

85th Foot.—Lieut. William Rowland M'Kay, from 80th Foot, to be Lieut., vice H. W. Rudkin, who exchanges.

89th Foot.—Ensign Richard Hovil has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Staff Assist.-Surg. William Geoghegan, M.B., to be Assist.-Surg.

91st Foot.—Major John Sprot to be Lieutenant Colonel by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Bertie Edward Murray Gordon, who retires upon half pay; Captain Henry Wood to be Major, by purchase, vice Sprot; Lieutenant Charles German Alison to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wood; Ensign Vernon Chater to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Alison; Lieutenant Vernor Chater to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant W. Grant, who resigns that appointment.

92nd Foot.—Ensign Ralph Payne Gallwey, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Ensign, vice H. Gordon, who exchanges.

97th Foot.—Lieut. Joseph Henry Jameson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. T. C. Burrel, who has resigned that appointment.

100th Foot—Lieut. David Stanley Drummond Johnstone to be Capt., by purchase, vice Richard Lane Bayliff, who retires; Ensign Thomas George Clery to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Johnstone.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign Henry Gordon, from 92d Foot, to be Ensign, vice R. P. Gallwey, who exchanges.

1st West India Regiment.—Ensign Francis James Cullen to be Lieut., without purchase, vice J. A. Smith, promoted.

Control Department.—Commissary-General William Henry Drake, C.B., to be Controller; Principal Superintendent of Stores Henry William Gordon, C.B., to be Controller; Deputy-Commissary-General William Henry Maturin to be Controller.

To be Deputy-Controllers.—Purveyor-in-Chief James Scott Robertson, C.B.; Deputy-Commissary-General Frederick Stanley Carpenter, Principal Superintendent of Stores Henry Tatum, C.B., Deputy-Commissary-General Randolph Routh, Superintendent of Stores William Lowerison Mackelean Young, C.B., Superintendent of Stores John Christian Rowland, Deputy-Commissary-General Edward Sterkland, C.B., Deputy-Commissary-General Fitzjames Edward Watt, Deputy-Commissary-General Edward Barrington de Fonblanque, Superintendent of Stores William Lanyon Penne, Superintendent of Stores Samuel Graham Bake, Deputy-Commissary-General Villiers William Cæsar Hawkins, and Deputy-Commissary-General Henry Robinson, C.B.

To be Assistant-Controllers.—Superintendent of Stores Alexander Gun, Superintendent of Stores William Henry Parkyn, Assistant-Commissary-General Thomas Gem, Assistant-Commissary-General Conrad Frederick Potgieter, Barrack Master Samuel William Hall, Assistant-Commissary-General John Banner Price, Assistant-Commissary-General Henry Moore, Assistant-Commissary-General Henry Bartlett, Assistant-Commissary-General Alexander Crowder Crookshank, Assistant-Commissary-General Charles Palmer, Assistant-Commissary-General Charles Bagot Smith, Assistant-Commissary-General Arther William Downes, Assistant-Commissary-General Arther Fulford Adams, Principal Purveyor Edward Morris, Assistant-Commissary-General James Bailey, C.B., Deputy-Superintendent of Stores Charles Kerr Cleeve, Deputy-Superintendent of Stores James Dorrington Nisbett St. George, Deputy-Superintendent of Stores William Michael King, Assist.-Commis.-Gen. Latham William Blacker, Assist.-Commis.-General Frederick George Swain, Assist.-Commis.-Gen. James Long, Deputy-Superintendent of Stores Thomas Alfred Grimaldi Satchwell, Deputy-Superintendent of Stores Frederick Adam Gallethey, Assist.-Commis.-Gen. Henry John Bowmrigg, Assistt.-Commis.-Gen. William Maule Rogers, Principal Purveyor Augustus William Pigott, Deputy-Superintendent of Stores William Henry Horatio Scott, Assist.-Commis.-Gen. Matthew Bell Irvine, Assist.-Commis.-Gen. Matthew Winter, Barrack Master Frederick Charles Evelegh, C.B.

Medical Department.—Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Neill, from the 5th Lancers, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice James Scanlan, M.D., appointed to 14th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon George William Barroll, from the 11th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice Ulick Albert Jenings, M.D., appointed to the 11th Foot.

Half Pay.—Major F. J. S. Lindessay, half-pay late 3rd Dragoon Guards, has been permitted to receive the difference between the former and present value of his commission.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Torrens Daniell, 28th Foot, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3d of February, 1866.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General Sir De Lacy Evans, G. C. B., Colonel of the 21st Foot, who died on the 9th of January, 1870; and Major-General William Sullivan, C. B., Colonel of the 58th Foot, who died on the 5th of January, 1870:—

Lieutenant-General Thomas Gerrard Ball, Colonel of the 8th Foot, to be General.

Major-General Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, K.C.M. G., Colonel of the 70th Foot, to be Lieutenant General.

To be Major-Gens.—Brevet Colonel John Thornton Grant, C.B., serving with the local rank of Major-General in India, from Lieutenant Colonel half pay, late 18th Foot: Brevet Colonel Alexander Low, C.B., from Lieutenant Colonel half pay, late particular service.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major Hercules A. Welman, depot battalion; Brevet-Major Thomas Andrew Rawlins, Staff Captain and Assistant-Commandant Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

To be Majors.—Captain Henry John Wilkinson 9th Foot; Captain James Spratt, 68th Foot.

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 28.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned admissions to the Bengal Staff Corps:—

To be Lieutenants.—Lieutenant James Waterhouse, Royal (Bengal) Artillery; Lieutenant James Edward Alexander, Royal (Bengal) Artillery; Lieutenant Henry John Nuthall, 102d Regiment; Lieutenant Seamus Verner Gordon, 36th Regiment; Ensign Robert Alexander Swetenham, 37th Regiment; Ensign Albert de Clancy Rennick, 3d Regiment; Lieutenant Martin Nepean Gubbins, 17th Regiment; Ensign William Henry Browne, 58th Regiment; Lieutenant Edward Henry Bingham, 106th Regiment; Lieutenant Augustus Keith Abbott, 107th Regiment; Ensign Henry James Barr, 68th Regiment.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 25th.—The undermentioned Lieu tenants have been placed upon the Retired List, with the rank of Commander, with seniority from the 1st inst., under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of 1860 1864, and 1866:

Lieuts. Henry Bainbridge and James Charles Clark.

The undermentioned officers have this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of January 21, 1870:—

Mr. Edward Barrett, Mr. Joseph Brand, Mr. Charles James Cock, and Mr. Edwin William Boulton.

OBITUARY.

AMONGST the deaths recorded by the English papers are:—Viscountess Exmouth; Dowager Lady Scott; Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour; General Sir J. A. Clerke; Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Morrieson, late Bengal Army; Major G. E. Powell; Captain H. W. S. Carew, late 89th Regiment; Captain H. Johnson, Indian Government Agent in Egypt; Lieutenant C. B. Myers, Bombay Staff Corps; Mr. J. C. Lever, late Lieutenant 52nd L. I.; Sir G. Shee, Bart.; and Mr. Broome.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH
OF JANUARY 28

A LABORIOUS OCCUPATION.—Shop-lifting.

DISH FOR DIDDLED SHAREHOLDERS.—Bubble and squeak.

PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.

PERHAPS the most remarkable instance of wonderful appetite is to be found in the case of those persons who are said to devour the ground.

"IT'S THE PACE THAT KILLS."

Languid Swell (who has been taking it easy). "Off, Twistler? What! Knocked up already, my boy?!"

Twistler, (indignantly). "Knocked up! Well, we danced fourteen miles by my pedometer!"

INTELLIGENT!

Artist (who thinks he has found a good model for his Touchstone). "Have you any sense of humour, Mr. Bingles?" Model. "Thank'y sir, no, sir, thank y'. I enj'ys pretty good 'ealth, sir, thank y' sir!"

FRANCE MARCHING ON.

A SOCIAL revolution in France appeared to be suggested by the practice, newly adopted amongst Frenchmen, of carrying revolvers. It was, however, reassuring to hear that the middle classes in Paris had put down attempted revolution with sticks.

ANECDOTE OF HIGH LIFE.

"I'll rouge, dear, if you'll lend me yours," observed the lovely Countess Doubledash to her friend, the Dowager Lady Passy.

"Certainly, my dear," replied the amiable dowager, "I'll keep you in countenance."

SELF-HELP FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.

"HELP yourself" is the pith of the advice now generally given by speechifying politicians and statesmen to the working man that would be if he could, but is unemployed for want of employment. "Help myself?" may be conceived to be the reply. "You just put a leg o'mutton and trimmins afore me, and see if I dont."

CYNICAL, PERHAPS.

"I HAVEN'T many minutes to stop," said Brown, bustling into Jones's study the other morning, "but I thought I'd just run in to see you. How are you?"

"Out of sorts. I've mislaid my keys, my chimney smokes, my wife's ill, and I've got the gout."

"Well, well, that's bad, but things might have been worse, you know."

"I do. You might have had many minutes to stop."

[EXIT BROWN.

EARLY WISDOM.

MADGE. "I say, George, wouldn't it be nice to go to a pantomime?"

George. "O! wouldn't it?!!"

Madge. "In a box, you know!!"

George. "Yes! in mamma's lovely new portmanteau!"

Mamma. "You tiresome boy! You'll ruin me in Knickerbockers. These were new last week, and now your knees are coming through. How is it?"

George. "Ah! it's all because you took me twice to Church last Sunday, and I had to say so many prayers."

George. "Kitty! Where are you?"

Kitty. "Here I are, George!"

George. "Don't say Here you *are*; say Here you *am*, when you're speaking of yourself."

Nurse. "Baby's going to have her first birthday to-morrow."

Kitty. "And we'll have it for tea, won't we, nurse?"

George. "What nonsense! Birthdays are not to eat. They're to play with. My last one was a rocking horse."

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction in European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half, yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.
PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1855, 1862, 1867.
F. S. CLEAVER'S
CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.
BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP,
MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP,
a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.
32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL Bonded Warehouse—LONDON DOCKS.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July, 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
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TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
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4	do.	1/11 11/16	"
3	do.	1/11 9/16	"
2	do.	1/11 1/2	"
1	do.	1/11 7/16	"
On demand		1/11 3/8	"
On Scotland		1/11 3/8	"

Current Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/11 3/8 "
No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
INTERESTS.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $7,00,000
LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.
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Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
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